

## FIRST SESSION AT PARIS

Peace Commission's Initial Meeting Lasts an Hour.

## SPANISH HOME POLITICS

They Doubtless Will Exert an Immense Influence Upon the Work of the Body, and Decisive Action May Not Be Taken Until a Naval Demonstration Is Made by American—A Tempest Over the Philippines Expected—The Carlists Await But the News of Peace to Begin Their Latest Rebellion—The Proceedings at Paris Will Be Farcical for the Present.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The first meeting of the Spanish-American Peace Commission took place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the French foreign office.

The Americans arrived first and were received only by the ordinary liveried attendants. The French government, instead of acting in any sense as hosts, placed their apartments solely at the disposal of the members of the Commission, who are as completely in possession of the suite as if it were in a private hotel.

It had been erroneously stated that the meeting would take place in the Suite Ambassadeurs. This grand apartment was so disproportionate to the size of the Commission that the members preferred to use one of the smaller audience rooms.

M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, paid the compliment of spreading an elaborate lunch in an ante-room, which none of the Commissioners touched.

Ten members arrived almost simultaneously and entered the room.

The American secretaries did not attend the meeting. Three Spanish secretaries came with Senor Villaurrutia, who asked the attendants to provide them with quarters in an ante-room, saying they might be needed later.

The meeting lasted just an hour, only ten commissioners attending. The Americans left together.

A President Not Chosen.

Chairman Day, in reply to a query as to whether a president had been chosen, said:

"No, we only discussed preliminaries, and adjourned until Monday."

One point was definitely settled which Senor Montero Ixos, the chairman of the Spanish Commission, summarily stated on leaving the conference chamber a few moments later:

"We mutually agreed to say nothing to anyone outside of that door."

The domestic political situation in Spain will be the controlling factor in preventing an agreement on any treaty of peace for some time to come. The American Commissioners will be compelled to take full cognizance of this feature of the problem, although, technically, it is, of course, in no way involved in the pursuit of the mission.

Madrid Hears News Slowly.

Today's information from Madrid indicates that the Sagasta ministry only now understands that America will insist upon the practical abandonment of the whole Philippine archipelago by Spain. It will require some time, under the most favorable conditions, to reconcile the Spanish people, or rather, the Spanish politicians and the army, to the loss of practically all of Spain's colonial possessions.

It is the scarcely-concealed intention of the Carlist leaders to attempt an insurrection as soon as peace is concluded, and they are especially confident of success if the terms are unfavorable to Spain, as they must be.

Sagasta's Shrewd Game.

Fortunately, the latest news from the Philippines tends, in its effect upon public opinion, to help the cause of the present dynasty. Premier Sagasta is shrewdly using the news of the spread of insurrection in the islands to foster popular disgust with the whole colonial question. He is shrewdly making prominent the fact that, even if America should abandon all claims to the Philippines, Spain must reconquer the whole archipelago, a task which is too great for an impoverished and exhausted people, and not worth undertaking, even if she were possessed of the means for doing so. The Spanish public, as a whole, will require little persuasion to acquiesce in this view, but the Spanish public counts for little. It is the army which is the decisive factor. It is by means of the army that the Carlists hope to seize the throne, and the army, in the masses generally, are so inert and apathetic that neither side takes them much into account.

It is upon the development of this situation that depends whether Premier Sagasta will modify his instructions to Spain's peace commissioners, and permit them to accept the American terms. He will not do so at present. He may even permit the commission to become hopelessly deadlocked, and await, not unwillingly, an American ultimatum, which he can then use to gain his supreme object, namely, the preservation of the Alphonse dynasty.

A Force for the Present.

The session of the peace convention, which began today, will, therefore, be eventless and more or less farcical until the exigencies of Spanish politics make it possible to change instructions, which at present make an agreement out of the question. The American members may soon find it necessary to express the point whether it is advisable to exercise patience or to break off the negotiations and adopt a more vigorous course. It is not impossible that this question will be frankly discussed with the Spaniards themselves, but it is premature to suggest this course before the negotiations are formally begun.

The Spanish commission, it should be said, contains no man who really represents or who will direct Spanish interests here. Senor Castillo, who is the ablest diplomatist in the service of Spain, will really direct and control the policy of the Spanish commissioners.

One Fare to Knights Templar Conclave via Pennsylvania Railroad.

From Pittsburgh and return. Tickets on sale October 3 to 12, good to return until October 12. Extension privileges. For further information see ticket agent.

Seeking a Home in Cuba?

Cuban Land and Trading Company, 1421 F. furnishes money-making homes for either cash or time terms. Call for free book on Cuba.

## MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY.

Cats and Dogs Are Being Eaten by the Poor Folk.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—Germany's meat famine is spreading apace. In many places, notably in Saxony, cats and dogs are being slaughtered and eaten by the poor. In some villages several families club together and buy a fat dog, to be killed and divided among them. The consumption of horseflesh is increasing phenomenally. Horseflesh butcheries are being established in towns where they have never existed before. There has been a considerable growth of arrests and convictions for selling unwholesome ordinary meats since the frontiers have been closed against foreign cattle and swine.

On the other hand, there is a great and thriving trade in preserved American meats, despite the government's obstacles at the instance of the agrarians. The demand for all these still exceeds the supply, and if the general mass of Germans can be convinced that American meats are always of standard quality and can be had at a reasonable price the sales can be extended fivefold.

## FORCE MAY BE USED.

Turkey Must Evacuate Crete Before October 5.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—It is announced that October 5 has been fixed by the powers as the day when the compulsory evacuation of the island of Crete by the Turkish troops must take place. It is also announced that Russia has decided to use force to prevent the evacuation of the island, and to compel the evacuation of the island of Crete by the Turkish troops must take place. It is also announced that Russia has decided to use force to prevent the evacuation of the island, and to compel the evacuation of the island of Crete by the Turkish troops must take place.

## THE FASHODA PROBLEM.

Work on It Will Be Begun Without Waiting for Marchand's Report.

Paris, Oct. 1.—In order to avoid loss of time, the British and French governments have decided not to await the arrival of Major Marchand's report, but begin negotiations for the settlement of the question of the occupation of Fashoda.

## THREE STORIES OF HIS DEATH.

It Is Now Said That China's Emperor Was Frigidly Tortured.

London, Oct. 1.—A news agency dispatch from Shanghai says that the very latest news received there concerning the alleged death of the emperor comprise three reports.

One is that he was put to death by strangulation, another that he was poisoned, and the third that he was subjected to frightful torture, a red-hot iron having been thrust into his bowels.

The dispatch also says it is reported that certain of the powers contemplate a counter coup to depose the dowager empress and arrest and try Li Yung Lu for the murder of the emperor.

## DID NOT SAIL YESTERDAY.

The Manila-Bound Oregon and Iowa Taking Extra Supplies.

Yesterday was the second date set for the sailing of the Oregon and Iowa for Manila, but they did not set out on their voyage of 13,000 miles.

According to the explanation given at the Navy Department, the vessels are practically ready, but each is taking an extra supply of ammunition and provisions, and it is no easy matter to get all this additional cargo on board in a few days. It is also explained that some of the supply ships that will accompany the Oregon and the Iowa are not ready.

As the Iowa will be obliged to test her engines, gun mounts and other testing the United States, there is no prospect that the ship will start until the middle of the week, at the earliest, and if the test should not prove satisfactory, a still further delay will be necessary. Conservative officers estimate that the ship will clear not sooner than October 6.

## TROOPS FOR CUBA.

The Garrisoning of the Island to Be Begun Within Two Weeks.

The arrangements for transporting the garrisons of American troops to Cuba and establishing them at the various points where Spanish soldiers are now stationed occupied the attention of leading officials of the War Department yesterday to the exclusion of all other important matters. It is expected the garrisoning of the island outside of Santiago and Manzanillo will begin within two weeks, and certainly not later than October 20. The reports of the Havana Military Commission are not yet complete enough to enable the War Department to determine which points shall be first garrisoned, but general plans for establishing the military posts are being rapidly perfected.

It has been decided to send a board of officers to Cuba within a few days to make arrangements for landing, quartering and feeding the troops at various points to be occupied by our soldiers. The party will consist of two representatives from the quartermaster's and one from the medical, subsistence and engineers' departments. The officers have not yet been detailed, with the exception of Col. Frank Hecker, who will have charge of all matters connected with the transportation of the garrison force.

It is expected that the several officers will leave Washington Wednesday or Thursday of next week, but the date of leaving may possibly be postponed as late as Saturday. Col. Hecker, however, will start today in order to transact some business in the South connected with the embarkation of troops.

Col. Hecker, when in Cuba, will visit, with the other army officers, every principal point which is to be occupied by the American forces. At each place he will make complete arrangements for the landing of troops, docking facilities and means of getting the men and camp and field equipment ashore. The other representative of the quartermaster's department will inspect such permanent barracks as may exist at the points selected for establishing the garrisons, and will make arrangements for the establishment of temporary accommodations for the sick, at the same time making such arrangements as will insure troops against sickness as far as possible. It is expected that by this means everything will be ready for the reception of several garrisons as soon as they arrive from the United States.

## W. C. T. U. to Richmond and Return via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Oct. 2, 3, and 4, good to return until Oct. 10, at rate of \$4.35 for the round trip.

## THE SANTIAGO OF TODAY

Gen. Wood's Plan of Taxation to Pay for Improvements.

## FOR A NEW WATER WORKS

Bonds Will Be Issued for Its Construction Shortly—Municipal Government to Be Organized in All the Coast Towns—Spanish Troops Will Evacuate Manzanillo by October 7.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 1.—Gen. Wood today appointed two Cuban officers and two American officers upon a board to make an inventory of every business enterprise in the city which should pay taxes and to classify them in taxable rates. It is the intention of Gen. Wood, as soon as the inspection of this board is completed, to institute a system of municipal taxation to support the city work on improvements. The assessments will date back to September 1, and the money taken from the customs receipts to pay for the municipal work for the month of September will be refunded. It is Gen. Wood's intention, however, to use the custom money solely for provincial improvements.

The estimates of the value of city property show that, under the present system of not taxing all property, the municipality is losing \$25,000 a month, which could be used advantageously just now in public improvements.

Gen. Wood's scheme of municipal taxation will embody the features of the American and Spanish systems, best adapted to the situation here. The Cuban officers appointed on the board are members of Gen. Garcia's staff, and were personally recommended by him, as well as by other prominent Cubans. It is estimated that the water tax will amount to \$85,000 a year.

As soon as his plans are perfected, Gen. Wood proposes issuing \$300,000 of 3 and 4 per cent bonds for the construction of a new water works system. The water will come from a lake in the mountains 800 feet above the city.

Gen. Wood will sail around this part of the island next week to organize municipal governments in all of the coast towns. At each place he will appoint a native mayor and justice of the peace in each town and institute a plan of municipal taxation.

Yesterday will be required to submit all matters they are required to decide to the military commanders of their respective towns. Coast towns, like Havana and Sagua, will collect customs duties jointly, each acting as a check upon the other.

Gen. Wood has outlined a plan of municipal work for Santiago. The estimates for the month of October show that it will take \$17,000 to pay the expenses of the city. The money will be devoted to street cleaning, sanitation, hospitals, and schools.

Gen. Wood has ordered four companies of Col. Ray's Third Immunes to Manzanillo for garrison duty. The men came up from Cienfuegos today, and will sail for Manzanillo early on Monday.

Gen. Lawton has received information that the Spanish garrison at Manzanillo will be out of that place by October 7. He has also received word from Washington that Col. Pettit's Fourth Immune Regiment will leave Fernandina for Santiago on October 5.

## SPANISH TROOPS MUTINY.

They Refuse to Give Up Arms Unless Paid and Blanco Yields.

Havana, via Key West, Oct. 1.—Over 2,000 irregulars mutinied yesterday at Cabañas when the order reached them to disarm and surrender their arms to the commander of the fortress. They belong to the corps known as Mustillados. Gen. Blanco wants the irregulars to disarm, previous to the evacuation of the regulars, and their arms to be carried to Spain. The Mustillados, when the order was reached to them, refused to surrender their arms before the salaries due them were paid. A committee of officers was appointed by the men. The committee called on the commander, told him of their resolution and demanded immediate payment. The gravity of the situation was increased by the fact that the mutineers were yesterday, by the rules of the States' vote, and returned to the command Havana.

The commander communicated with Gen. Blanco, and the latter was weak enough to yield to the mutineers, and promised payment. The men returned to their posts and are waiting for their money.

Capt. Estacion, of the Resolute, called on Thursday on Gen. Blanco and said the American yacht Alfred was unjustly detained in the port under a false pretext. He said that the yacht was not a pirate, and that it was a vessel of the United States. He said that the yacht was not a pirate, and that it was a vessel of the United States.

Blanco called upon the Marquis, Montero and Director of Customs Arrate, and raised the fine. They promised to do so, but did not.

At 4 p. m. Friday the Resolute towed the Alfred out without opposition.

## EVACUATING PORTO RICO.

Schley Says the Last of the Spanish Garrison Will Have Left by Oct. 4.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 1.—A large Spanish transport arrived here today, and tomorrow a hospital ship is due. There have a total capacity of 2,000 men, and there is enough tonnage en route to clear the entire island of Spanish soldiers.

Admiral Schley says he may be quoted as saying that the Spaniards will all be out by October 4. The preliminaries for the general raising of the American flag have commenced, and immense crowds of expectant natives are looking forward eagerly to the change. It will be the most impressive ceremony in the history of the island.

A great number of transfers of contract

## The "Illinois" Will Be Launched at Newport News Tuesday Morning.

Norfolk and Washington steamer will leave 7th st. wharf for "Old Point" Norfolk, and Newport News Monday, October 3d, at 6:30 p. m., giving passengers an opportunity to see the entire ceremony. State rooms going and returning can be reserved at the company's offices. No advance in prices. Phone 750.

## THE DIPLOMATIC DUEL.

Spanish Commissioners at Havana Continue to Spin for More Time.

Havana, Oct. 1.—Spanish officials and army men do not seem to realize that they will have to give up Cuba. The Spanish peace commissioners, acting upon instructions from Madrid, keep trying to gain time by opposing every proposal of the Americans and finally surrendering one little detail at a time, as in the case of the Canal and the introduction of food for duty.

Many big guns are now in the arsenal and general deposit for arms as if they were to be taken back to Spain. It is a common talk among the Spanish government's friends that the ports will be left without artillery.

The denouncing of guns was stopped yesterday evening on account of an American protest, and there was another "act of courtesy," but now the diplomatic duel over the matter begins here in the American and Spanish Commissioners.

The police in Havana have not been paid for nine months. All the money to pay the police has been stolen by the autonomists, and even the highschools along the coast, in violation of international law, are not lighted. They have no oil, nor is there money to buy it.

## ASKS UNTIL THE YEAR'S END.

Spain Wants More Time to Evacuate Cuba Than We Care to Give.

Havana, Oct. 1.—The Spanish commission today replied to the note of the American Commission in regard to the time within which the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards should be completed.

The Spanish commission at first demanded until February 2, but the Americans replied that the time should be limited to November 20.

Now it is said that the Spaniards have asked that the time be extended until the last of the year. It is probable that both commissions will meet on Monday to discuss the matter.

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## GEN. MILES WILL TESTIFY

Sensation in Store for the Alger Relief Commission.

## TREASON MAY BE CHARGED

At the Request of the Commissioners the President Has Ordered Eight Generals to Appear and Offer Testimony—The Premature Publicity of Campaign Plans Will Be Aired.

A sensation is promised when Gen. Miles appears as a witness before the Alger Relief Commission.

Gen. Miles will testify because President McKinley has ordered him to do so, and being a good soldier, he will promptly obey this order from his superior officer, the commander-in-chief of the American army.

But Gen. Miles's tongue has not been bridled, and he will speak freely and to the point. His statements will be what is known as crisp-hammer testimony.

Unless all current information is misleading, especially startling will be his admissions upon Secretary Alger and Adj. Gen. Corbin, according to some people. He will, it is said, accuse them of grave shortcomings, and charge the War Department, as he did in a newspaper interview, with publicly and prematurely announcing his plans for the occupation of Porto Rico, thus giving the enemy warning of what he was to do, and an opportunity to thwart him.

The Alger relief commission communicated with the President late yesterday afternoon and requested that he summon before the commission some of the generals of the army whose testimony they are desirous of securing. The commissioners said they were especially anxious to hear from Gen. Miles, Wheeler, Lee, Shafter, Young, Hawkins, Kent, and Chaffee.

The President immediately issued an order directing that all these gentlemen appear before the board, and that all those on the list now out of the city be furnished with transportation to Washington at once.

At yesterday's session of the commission there were present five members—Col. Denby, Gen. Wilson, Urban A. Woodbury, Gen. McGowan, and Capt. Howell. The mail brought a large number of letters of complaint regarding the conduct of the war and individual cases of ill treatment, lack of food and medicines, and inferior hospital treatment.

Among these was a lengthy statement from a New York paper, giving a detailed account of abuses at Camp Wikoff from July 14 to September 21. The following list of witnesses accompanied the statement: Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Young, Col. Ford, Major Brown, Chief Surgeon Senn, Helen Gould, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, Dr. S. H. Doty, Dr. William T. Jenkins, the two last named being health officer and health commissioner, respectively, of New York city.

It was announced that the War Department would assist the Alger relief commission in its labors by furnishing "a large amount of data that had come in through investigations made by different bureaus of the department." The investigation by the surgeon general's office was specially mentioned.

## FOURTH IMMUNE REGIMENT.

It Will Break Camp on Wednesday and Go to Cuba.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 1.—The Fourth Immune Regiment has orders to break camp Wednesday morning and will probably go by train to Fernandina. It is understood their destination is Manzanillo, about seventy-five miles from Santiago, where it is reported the Cubans are giving trouble.

The Fourth is one of the best in the volunteer service, and consists of immunes from Washington, D. C., and vicinity. Fernandina was selected by the government because of the need of men to man the vessel selected to carry them, and which will arrive at Fernandina Monday, has to have coal, and for several months the government has had a large supply of coal there.

## PROTEST AGAINST ALGERISM.

Gen. Ames Presides at an Emergency Meeting in Boston.

Boston, Oct. 1.—To consider what could be done to prevent further deaths and disease in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, the Lincoln Club, of Lowell, and the war committee of Concord, Mass., met here today. Brig. Gen. Ames presided.

Many speakers complained of Secretary Alger's incompetency. Samuel Hoar declared that he had a Secretary of War to whom to complain of needs were being made, and yet nothing had been done.

A resolution was adopted asking that sanitary food and care be furnished the troops.

## GEN. MILES AT NEW YORK.

He Tests Some New Disappearing Gun Carriages at Sandy Hook.

New York, Oct. 1.—Maj. Gen. Miles arrived from Washington today and went to the Sandy Hook proving grounds to test some new disappearing gun carriages for coast defense guns. Later in the day Gen. Miles, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Colgate Hoyt, started for Oyster Bay.

Mrs. Miles came over from Washington and joined the general and Mr. Hoyt at Oyster Bay. Gen. Miles will spend Sunday at Mr. Hoyt's country place, returning to Washington in the evening.

## AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

The Fire Among the Alexander's Coal to Be Subject of Inquiry.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 1.—The cargo of coal aboard the collier Alexander was discovered on fire several days ago. The vessel was ordered to the navy yard and the cargo, something over 3,000 tons, was removed.

An investigation of the cause of the fire has been ordered and will be held on Monday next. The Alexander carried about 150 barrels of oil for use on the fleet. This has been removed.

## There Are Fortunes in Cuba.

Land there obtainable on either cash or installment from Cuban Land and Trading Company, 1421 F. Interesting book on Cuba free.

\$125 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. October 1st and 2d, good for return until following Monday. Tickets good going and returning on all trains.

## MORE TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

The Indian Uprising in Minnesota Assumes Grave Proportions.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 1.—The arrival of a detail from the Third Regiment to assist in arresting Indians of the Leech Lake Reservation, who refused to submit to the civil authorities, has complicated the situation. Those who are posted feel sure that the troops already sent are inadequate, and that if they insist upon making the arrests trouble will follow all along the line.

The Indians have become turbulent and insolent. An additional detail of troops has been ordered from Fort Snelling.

The civil authorities, in an effort to prevent further trouble, have sent messengers to all parts of the reservation, calling all the chiefs together, and they will assemble at Leech Lake for a consultation Monday. The Indians claim that their position is justified in the fact that they have been repeatedly ill treated, and that there is no possible guarantee of any better treatment in the future. One of the Indians who is wanted says that last Spring he was taken to Duluth as a witness in a whisky case, being assured that his mileage and expenses would be paid. He asserts that on the occasion referred to he was refused transportation for the return trip and compelled to walk from Duluth to Walker, arriving at this point in a starving condition. This story is vouched for by several people in Walker.

## CUBA'S GARRISON FORCE.

Each Division Will Spend Three Months on the Island.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 1.—There is no longer any doubt about the final movement of the troops at Camp Meade. They will be on the way to the Southern camps within ten days, and arrangements are being made for the transportation of equipment.

It is understood, although not announced officially, that the first division, under Gen. S. B. M. Young, will be sent directly to Cuba, while the second division, under Gen. Davis, will